



THE SEVEN CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLES

PLAIN LANGUAGE VERSION

The co-op principles are the foundation of co-operatives worldwide. To make them more accessible and easy to understand, we present a **plain-language translation** below the official text.

To learn more about the co-op principles and how to practice them in your own organization, download the On Co-op FactSheet, “Using the 7 Co-operative Principles in Practical Ways” from the On Co-op website www.ontario.coop or through this direct link:

http://www.ontario.coop/cms/documents/210/CD_FACTSheet_Co-op_Principles.pdf

1st Principle: Voluntary and Open Membership

All Welcome – no pressure

Co-operatives are voluntary organizations, open to all persons able to use their services and willing to accept the responsibilities of membership, without gender, social, racial, political, or religious discrimination.

2nd Principle: Democratic Member Control

One member = one vote

Co-operatives are democratic organizations controlled by their members, who actively participate in setting their policies and making decisions. Men and women serving as elected representatives are accountable to the membership. In primary co-operatives members have equal voting rights (one member, one vote) and co-operatives at other levels are organized in a democratic manner.

3rd Principle: Member Economic Participation

No free rides

Members contribute equitably to, and democratically control, the capital of their co-operative. At least part of that capital is usually the common property of the co-operative. They usually receive limited compensation, if any, on capital subscribed as a condition of membership. Members allocate surpluses for any or all of the following purposes: developing the co-operative, possibly by setting up reserves, part of which at least would be indivisible; benefiting members in proportion to their transactions with the co-operative; and supporting other activities approved by the membership.

4th Principle: Autonomy and Independence

Self-control, no parents

Co-operatives are autonomous, self-help organizations controlled by their members. If they enter into agreements with other organizations, including governments, or raise capital from external sources, they do so on terms that ensure democratic control by their members and maintain their co-operative autonomy.

5th Principle: Education, Training and Information

Share, Learn, Grow

Co-operatives provide education and training for their members, elected representatives, managers, and employees so they can contribute effectively to the development of their co-operatives. They inform the general public - particularly young people and opinion leaders - about the nature and benefits of co-operation.

6th Principle: Co-operation Among Co-operatives

Together Everyone Achieves More

Co-operatives serve their members most effectively and strengthen the co-operative movement by working together through local, national, regional, and international structures.

7th Principle: Concern for Community

Building strong communities

While focusing on member needs, co-operatives work for the sustainable development of their communities through policies accepted by their members.

- Adopted in Manchester (UK) 23 September 1995

If your organization has created its own set of plain-language translations, please forward them to On Co-op and we'll post them and promote them.

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On Co-op has created more than 20 FactSheets on a variety of co-op topics including 'What is a Co-op,' 'The Difference Between a Co-op and Private Business,' 'Audits for Co-operatives,' and 'Financing a Co-op.' To see a list of all the FactSheets, visit the Co-op Resources section of the On Co-op website http://www.ontario.coop/coop_resources and select 'FactSheet' from the drop-down box, or search by a keyword.